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From THURSDAY, *November* 16, to FRIDAY, *November* 24, 1775.

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MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Nov. 9, 1775.

WHEREAS the gaol for the county of Suffolk is in Boſton, which is now a garriſoned town in the hands of our [illegible], cannot be uſed for the reception of ſuch priſoners as ſhall be apprehended in the ſeveral towns in ſaid county of Suffolk, ſaving the ſaid town of Boſton;

RESOLVED, That when, and ſo often as the Sheriff of the county of Suffolk, or any other officer or officers of the ſaid county, or of any of the towns in ſaid county, ſhall have any execution, warrant or proceſs whatſoever, by virtue of which they might legally commit any perſon or perſons to the gaol in ſaid county of Suffolk, were it in a ſituation to receive and reſtrain them, ſhall be, and hereby are impowered, at all times hereafter, until a gaol ſhall be provided in the county of Suffolk other than the gaol in ſaid county in the town of Boſton, or until the gaol in the town of Boſton can be conveniently improved for the purpoſe aforeſaid by the ſheriff of ſaid county, to commit ſuch perſon or perſons to the gaol in the county of Plymouth, and the ſheriff of the ſaid county of Plymouth ſhall be, and he hereby is impowered and directed to keep, and detain all, and every ſuch perſon or perſons ſo committed as aforeſaid in the ſame manner as the ſheriff of the ſaid county of Suffolk would have been impowered to do if he or they had been committed to the gaol in the ſaid county of Suffolk, and that any perſon or perſons obſtructing or hindering the ſaid officers and their aſſiſtants in committing any priſoner as aforeſaid, ſhall be liable to the ſame pains and penalties as for oppoſing and obſtructing ſuch officers in the execution of their ſeveral offices in ſimilar caſes in their own reſpective precincts.

And it is further Reſolved, That the ſheriff of the county of Suffolk, as well as the ſaid county of Suffolk, be liable to make good all damages that may ariſe by reaſon of the eſcape of any priſoner or priſoners for debt, or any other cauſe, from the gaol of Plymouth, committed by any officer of the ſaid county of Suffolk in the ſame manner as they would be reſpectively liable to, in caſe of ſuch priſoner or priſoners eſcaping out of the gaol in the county of Suffolk.

And whereas there is built and prepared in Plymouth, in the county of Plymouth aforeſaid, a new gaol, which the ſheriff has not been enabled to enter into poſſeſſion of, and remove priſoners to, for want of orders from proper authority;

It is therefore further Reſolved, That the ſheriff of the ſaid county of Plymouth be, and hereby is impowered and directed immediately to take poſſeſſion of the ſaid new gaol, and there to remove, and in future to detain any priſoners he may now have in keeping, or that may hereafter be committed by legal authority.

And it is further Reſolved, That the ſheriff of the county of Plymouth be, and hereby is impowered and directed to deliver any priſoner or priſoners which ſhall be committed to the ſaid gaol in Plymouth, in purſuance of theſe Reſolves, by any officer or officers in the county of Suffolk, to any perſon or perſons, by order of any court of ſeſſions, court of common pleas, or court of judicature, court of aſſize, and general gaol delivery, at any time held for, and within the ſaid county of Suffolk, any law, uſage or cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Sent up for concurrence,

J. WARREN, Speaker.

In COUNCIL, Nov. 11th, 1775.

Read and concurred, PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.

Conſented to,

JAMES OTIS,	M. FARLEY,
W. SPOONER,	J. PALMER,
CALEB CUSHING,	S. HOLTEN,
JOSEPH GERRISH,	JABEZ FISHER,
JOHN WHETCOMB,	MOSES GILL,
JAMES PRESCOTT,	JOHN TAYLOR,
ELDAD TAYLOR,	B. WHITE.
B. LINCOLN.	

A true copy, Atteſt. PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, November 10th, 1775.

WHEREAS by a law of this colony made in the preſent ſeſſion of the General Court, entitled, "an act for encouraging the fixing out of armed veſſels to defend the ſea coaſts of America, and for erecting a court to try and condemn all veſſels that ſhall be found infeſting the ſame;" it is provided that all veſſels which ſhall be brought into this colony, and proved to be the property of, or any ways employed by the enemies of the united American colonies, or for ſupplying the ſaid enemies, ſhall, with their appurtenances and cargoes, be deemed forfeited, and diſpoſed of as by ſaid act is ordered and directed; and no proviſion being therein made for captors not legally commiſſioned therefor, who in certain caſes ought to meet with all neceſſary encouragement,---

Reſolved, That when and ſo often as it ſhall appear to the Judge of any court by ſaid act provided, that any veſſel or veſſels, which ſhall be by ſuch court condemned, have been taken by any inhabitants of the united American colonies within thirty leagues of the American ſhore, in that caſe it ſhall be lawful, and ſuch Judge is hereby authorized and directed to award to the captors the amount of what ſuch veſſel or veſſels with their cargoes and appurtenances ſhall produce, after deducting the charges of trial and condemnation, and alſo the Sheriff's fees for ſale at private auction, in the ſame manner as would have been done had ſuch captors been commiſſioned with letters of marque and repriſal by any of the colonies aforeſaid. Sent up for concurrence.

WILLIAM COOPER, Speaker Pro Tem.

In COUNCIL, Nov. 11th, 1775. Read and concurred,

PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.

Conſented to,

JAMES OTIS,	M. FARLEY,
W. SPOONER,	J. PALMER,
CALEB CUSHING,	S. HOLTEN,
JOSEPH GERRISH,	JABEZ FISHER,
JOHN WHETCOMB,	MOSES GILL,
ELDAD TAYLOR,	JOHN TAYLOR,
JAMES PRESCOTT,	B. WHITE.
B. LINCOLN,	

A true copy, Atteſt. PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.

Colony of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

By the major Part of the COUNCIL.

To the ſeveral Sheriffs of the Counties of [illegible] *Middleſex, Plymouth, Hampſhire, Briſtol* [illegible] Greeting.

YOU are hereby ſeverally ordered [illegible] forthwith to make return of all the priſoners in the [illegible] gaols of which you are keepers, committed by [illegible] major part of the Council, or by the General of the American army, in the manner following, viz.

Their names,---their ſeveral ages,---where born,---how long they have lived in America,---whether they are married or unmarried,---thoſe who are married, where their families are,---by whom they were committed,---for what cauſe,---and what is their preſent ſtate and circumſtances.

Given under our hands at the Council chamber in Watertown, the fourteenth day of November, annoque domini, 1775.

By their Honors' Command,

PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.

JAMES OTIS,	B. LINCOLN,
W. SPOONER,	M. FARLEY,
CALEB CUSHING,	J. PALMER,
J. WINTHROP,	S. HOLTEN,
JOSEPH GERRISH,	JABEZ FISHER,
JOHN WHETCOMB,	JOHN TAYLOR,
JAMES PRESCOTT,	B. WHITE.
ELDAD TAYLOR,	

By Capt. Collins, arrived at Philadelphia from London, and the Mercury Packet, Capt. Dillon, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON.

Auguſt 23. All the Officers in the French army and navy, who are in England, have received orders to repair to their reſpective corps with all expedition.

It is again reported that Lord Townſhend will have the chief command in North-America. He once declared in the Houſe of Lords that with 10,000 men he would march from one end of the continent to the other.

Auguſt 24. It is ſaid that Lord Stanley has received a letter from General Burgoyne at Boſton, wherein he ſays that "20,000 men would be a feeble reinforcement to the army there, in their preſent ſituation."

Auguſt 26. The report of the day is that the Empreſs of Ruſſia, in return for the ſervice afforded her in the war with the Turks, has offered Great-Britain aſſiſtance in quelling the diſturbances in the Colonies.

It is certain fact that the militia of the different counties of this kingdom will be embodied as ſoon as the harveſt is got in.

There are now gone and going more artillery to America than was laſt war, which is proof ſufficient that government is determined to cruſh rebellion.

Auguſt 29. Letters from Paris mention, that (at the particular requeſt of the King of Spain) orders have been given for fitting out immediately in the ſeaports of that kingdom, 20 ſhips of the line, which are to aſſiſt the Spaniards in ſubduing the piratical ſtates of Barbary.

Extract of a Letter from Goſport, Auguſt 25.

"Information having been given here of many thouſand ſtands of arms, ammunition, and ſeveral tons of gunpowder, being on board the Dutch man of war which has been here for ſome time, bound to Gibraltar, proper perſons were ſent on board, who ſeized the ſame, and lodged it on board the guardſhips at this port; and ſhe this morning proceeded on her voyage.

It is reported, that at the meeting of Parliament the land-tax will be raiſed an additional ſhilling in the pound.

The following is ſaid to be fact: On Thurſday laſt a noble Earl came to town from his ſeat in Bucks to his houſe in Pall-mall on particular buſineſs. The ſame day, ſoon after his arrival, the King being then at the drawing room at St. James's, ſent for him, and it was whiſpered he was to have been cloſeted, but the ſame afternoon he ſet off again into the country; and the next day, when he was again ſent for, the anſwer was, he was returned *indiſpoſed* to S—e.

A proſecution is commenced by Government againſt Parſon H——e, for his conſtitutional advertiſement reſpecting the Americans.

Auguſt 31. All ſhips now cleared out at Graveſend are ſtrictly examined to ſee that they have no fire-arms or ammunition on board deſtined for any part of America. The like orders are ſent to the inſpectors of the out-ports.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Auguſt 25.

"On the 17th ult. at the Guildhall of this city, the guild of Merchants agreed to the following reſolutions:

"Reſolved unanimouſly, That the ſincere thanks of this Guild be preſented to the Right Hon. the Earl of Effingham, in teſtimony of our approbation of his public conduct, particularly exemplified in his refuſing to draw that ſword, which had been employed to the honour of his country, againſt the lives and liberties of his fellow ſubjects in America, and honeſtly and ſpiritedly reſigning a commiſſion which he could no longer hold conſiſtent with the principles of a true Engliſhman, or of a real friend to the intereſt of Britain. (1)

"Reſolved, That the ſincere thanks of this Guild be preſented to the Right Hon. (2) John Wilkes, Lord Mayor of the city of London, for the eſſential ſervices which he has rendered his King and country, by his ſtrenuous efforts in the cauſe of freedom, and for his able, ſpirited, and judicious defence of the right of the people to petition the throne." &

Yeſterday Col. Robinſon, who lately arrived in town from Boſton, was at court.

Lord Cornwallis, with ſeveral other young officers and Gentlemen, have offered their ſervices to his Majeſty, as Volunteers to go with the troops now deſtined for America, which are accepted; and their equipages are preparing to embark.

September 2. Wedneſday evening two ladies of diſtinction, having a diſpute at a party of cards, repaired yeſterday morning in their carriages to a field near Pancras, and fought a duel with piſtols, when one of them being ſhot in the left arm, the affair terminated.

September 5. A letter from Liverpool, dated Auguſt 30, ſays, "The whole town is in the greateſt confuſion! You know there are a great number of Guinea ſhips, that go from this port; but ſince the preſent diſturbances in America, as ſoon as they return, they are laid up, there being now no ſale for ſlaves; this, together with the arrival of ſeveral Greenlandmen, have thrown ſo many as three thouſand ſailors out of employ in this port. The Merchants on this account have lowered their wages, which occaſioned the ſailors to riſe in great bodies, and they immediately went to all ſhips that were ready to ſail, and unrigged them: this has been practiſed for four nights ſucceſſively. Yeſterday they all met in a body in 'Change time, to offer terms to the Merchants, but, on being refuſed, they threatened to pull down the 'Change that night. The Magiſtrates and Merchants planted 120 perſons armed in the 'Change, and at nine o'clock laſt night, the ſailors ſurrounded it, and were fired on from within.—There were two ſailors killed, and ſeveral wounded. I reckoned this morning ſixteen holes in one of Miſs Williamſon's ſhutters, and many of the balls were found in the ſhop; many other ſhops round the 'Change ſhared the ſame fate. The ſailors now grew deſperate, on account of ſome of their party being killed and wounded; and this morning they have broken open warehouſes for powder and muſkets. At one o'clock they ſurrounded the 'Change, all armed, ſome with muſkets and others with cutlaſſes, together with three cannon; they then hoiſted the bloody flag, and began to fire on the 'Change. How it will end I cannot tell, but have given you the earlieſt information. All the houſes are ſhut up."

They write from the Hague, that their High Mightineſſes the States General have publiſhed an edict for filling all the magazines in Holland and the Netherlands with ammunition and corn of all kinds.

& See pa. 800, 802, & Bill of rights, pa. 1053, Vol. 2.

See index, under Army British. * See index, under Town of Boston. ∨ See Act. page 836. W See index, under Men of War. ‖ See index, under Army of the Unit. Colonies. ¶ See his Letter to Ld. Stanley, pa. 844. § See index, under Russia, Vol. 2, 3, 44.) See index, under Army British & Army of the United Colo.s & list of Grievances, pa. 971. (1) See his Letter, pa. 764. (2) See indexes, under Wilkes.

(11) See American rights, pa. 1089, 1228. (12) See indexes, under Towns, 842 aſsemblys, representatives, resolves, petitions, &c.
(13) see pa. 317. (14) See indexes, under Hutchinson (a) see indexes, under Congreſs, &c.

LONDON,

(1) l Gen. Burgoyne, see index under Letter. (2) See Proclamation, pa. 840 ◊ See indexes, under Army British. ‖ See index, under Army of the unit. Colonies. ✓ see declaratory Act, pa. 524. (3) See Tea Act, pa. 735, Vol. 1, Molas. Act, pa. 9, Vol. 2. (4) See indexes under Army British & Army of the United Colonies, & British Grievances, pa 532, Vol. 2, pa.

Auguſt 28. We are aſſured that no Hanoverian troops will be ſent to Gibraltar or Minorca, as the French and Spaniſh courts have both already ſolemnly proteſted againſt ſuch a meaſure. They have likewiſe expreſſed great uneaſineſs at the naval preparations now going on, and the augmentation of our navy.

It was very ſeriouſly argued the other evening at the Smyrna, that a certain General has been guilty of an overt-act of high treaſon, by correſponding with the King's enemies. (1)

No proclamation, (2) ſays a correſpondent, was iſſued againſt the Scotch rebels in 1745, although their aim was to dethrone the King.

Friday night ſome ſailors conveyed a *certain paper*, (2) *lately* publiſhed, into an American tar-barrel, and burnt it on Tower-hill.

It is ſaid that two regiments at Boſton are ordered home, on account of their diſlike to the ſervice.

In every paper, wherein the literary ſcriblers of government can ſqueeze their noxious venomous doctrines, they are in full cry againſt Admiral Graves, for not ſhewing (as they term it) a proper alacrity againſt the Provincial troops under Gen. Putnam. ‖ Nay, they even go ſo far as to accuſe him with aſſiſting the people of America, and talk loudly of Byng's fate, &c. They will do well to ſing ſmaller on theſe occaſions, for be they reminded they have taken a bear by the tooth.

The caſe of Putnam ‖ *is now like that of Bobadil; ſend ten thouſand* ◊ *more—kill them; ten more* ◊ *kill them; ten more* ◊ *damn 'em, kill 'em all!*

Sept. 2. Upon the arrival of a diſpatch lately from Hanover, the King ordered a private council to be ſummoned, conſiſting of Mr. Jenkinſon, Lord Barrington, and another. His Majeſty ſeemed highly diſpleaſed when it was over: ſupped on a potatoe and a glaſs of water, his uſual food when *things go wrong*.

A great number of officers, who are under orders to go out with the regiments ◊ deſtined for America, have deſired leave to retire from the ſervice.

The recruiting officers in Ireland meet with uncommon ſucceſs in raiſing the Roman Catholic army in that kingdom, to act againſt the Americans, ◊ owing to the bounty being larger than has been given on any former occaſion.

We are informed, that a very loyal and dutiful addreſs has been ſent over from the inhabitants of the colony of Nova-Scotia, acknowledging the ✓ ſupremacy of the Britiſh legiſlature, and declaring their readineſs to ſubmit to whatever taxes (3) the Parliament ſhall lay upon them.

We are aſſured that a meeting of the Freeholders of the county of Middleſex will be held in a few days, to take into conſideration the preſent alarming ſituation of Great-Britain and its Colonies. (4) As the buſineſs is of the utmoſt conſequence, this meeting will be more numerous than ever was known on any *former* occaſion.

September 6. It is computed, that ſhould the American war continue but for three years, the very expence of the naval and military force, ◊ neceſſary to complete the reduction of that continent, will amount to at leaſt ten millions ſterling, over and above our uſual peace eſtabliſhment. Add to this at leaſt as much more, which we ſhall loſe in trade, commerce, and manufactures, beſides the lives of 100,000 gallant Engliſhmen, on the loweſt computation. ◊

They write from Amſterdam, that two hundred and twenty ſhips were fitted out in the ſeveral ports of Holland for the Greenland fiſhery; ſeventy of which are returned home clean: A circumſtance never known before.

The foreign troops have received counter orders, and, we are told, are not to embark for England till that meaſure has received the approbation of Parliament.

Sept. 7. The plan propoſed by government, with reſpect to America, is preciſely this; the King's forces are to take Rhode-Iſland, and as ſoon as the capture of that iſland is effected, the friends of adminiſtration throughout the colonies are to be invited thither. Under the protection of his Majeſty's commanders in chief, theſe loyal Americans are to ſtate ſuch terms of accommodation as Great-Britain can aſſent to without ſuffering any diminution to her legiſlative ✓ authority. Government will very graciouſly comply with theſe terms, and ſuch of the coloniſts as after this ſhall remain refractory, will be treated with a ſeverity due to the worſt of rebels. Having ſeparated the ſheep from the goats, the former will be applauded for the righteouſneſs of their deeds, the thunderbolts of vengeance will doom the latter to deſtruction. Hum

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, Sept. 1.

"My laſt of the (6) 30th ended with telling you, that the ſailors had ſurrounded the Exchange; they fired ſix rounds with muſquets, and ſix cannon, having provided themſelves with three pieces more than I mentioned in my letter. (6) One of the cannon was fixed in Caſtle-ſtreet, between the houſes of Mr. Warren and Mr. Corbeux, and being pretty large, and the ſtreet narrow, the houſes were ſo ſhook by it, that there is ſcarce a whole pane of glaſs in the neighbourhood. From the Exchange they went to the houſe of a merchant in Whitechapel; a party forced in, and threw all the furniture out of the windows, which thoſe in the ſtreet broke and cut to pieces. From thence they proceeded to another merchant's hard by, where they repeated the ſame; and finding plenty of liquors in the cellar, they drank till they were quite diſabled; on which they returned to the Ladies Walk, their place of rendezvous.—Yeſterday afternoon a party of ſoldiers arrived here, and laſt night and this morning they have taken up all they could; ſo that there are now between forty and fifty of the ſailors in cuſtody, and the town is ſomewhat quieter.—I ſhall write again on Monday next."

The intended capture of Rhode-Iſland is deemed by the miniſterialiſts as a maſter ſtroke of policy. Government by no means wiſh a continuance of the American (5) war, if the (2) ſword can be ſheathed without Great-Britain's parting with the right of taxation (3) in all caſes whatſoever. ✓ By collecting the friends of adminiſtration in Rhode-Iſland, and receiving their propoſals as containing the ſenſe of the continent, miniſtry flatter themſelves that they ſhall elude every difficulty. However tired of the American buſineſs, (5) they cannot negociate with men whom they have charitably cenſured as rebels. (2) To coop up the Loyaliſts, therefore, (as ſheep in a fold) and liſten to the lamb-like bleatings, is acting the part of ſhepherds, ever attentive to the welfare of their flock.

A report is current at the weſt end of the town, that Lord Harcourt has requeſted a reinforcement of 6000 troops, having received good information that the Spaniards intend to pay a viſit to Ireland.

It is ſaid that as ſoon as Parliament meets, a price will be ſet on the heads of the Generals (7) Waſhington, Lee, (7) and Putnam in the rebel ‖ army.

No leſs than nine different plans are now handing about, for a reconciliation (8) with the Colonies. They are to be recommended to the conſideration of the great by their reſpective authors.

Sept. 9. On Thurſday eleven tranſports, all bound to America, paſſed by the back of the Iſle of Wight, in their way to Ireland, in order to take in the ◊ ſoldiers that are ordered for Boſton.

We have the pleaſure to aſſure the Friends of Liberty, that the moſt vigorous reſiſtance to miniſterial (4) oppreſſion will be made this ſeſſion in both Houſes of Parliament, by an Union of the moſt reſpectable and virtuous Characters in this kingdom, who are determined to exert all their ſtrength to ſave their country in this criſis of her fate. (4) A caſe-hardened, deſpicable Junto (4) may rely on the *Majority* of their friends, but *bad Men*, in the hour of danger, can have no *Coheſion*; "leagues in vice, and confederacies in ill," however they may be gloſſed over with the ſpecious name of *Friendſhip*, want the inherent vital principle of that virtue, *a Conſciouſneſs of acting in a juſt Cauſe*.

The Town Bull, *aged twenty years*, has lately been killed at Boſton, and ſold for the uſe of the Generals & ◊ officers, at 18d. ſterl. per pound. To which our Provincial correſpondent adds, if we continue to carry off the enemy's live ſtock, and to deſtroy their provender, Colonel Preſton will pocket many thouſand pounds by the ſale of his light-horſe during the next winter, at one ſhilling the pound. See index, under Town Boston

It is ſaid, that a ſhilling a Year increaſe of land-tax is abſolutely fixed upon in the Cabinet.

It is aſſerted that a number of Petitions are preparing to be preſented to the houſe of Commons at the enſuing meeting, requeſting that meaſures may be taken to reſtore (11) tranquility between Great-Britain and the American Colonies.

Sept. 14. Yeſterday 8 very reſpectable merchants of Mancheſter waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, being introduced by the Earl of Suffolk, with a dutiful and loyal addreſs, offering his Majeſty the ſum of 600,000l. to enable his Majeſty to carry on the war (5) with the Americans, and expreſſing their warm attachment to his Majeſty and the Royal Family, &c. which was very graciouſly received.

The Parliament is prorogued, by Proclamation, to the 26th of October, then to meet for the diſpatch of "divers weighty and important affairs."

CAMBRIDGE, November, 1

To the worthy OFFICERS *and* SOLDIERS *in the* AMERICAN ‖ ARMY.

GENTLEMEN,

Honour will crown every Defender of LIBERTY.

YOUR exertions ‖ in the cauſe of FREEDOM, (8) guided by wiſdom, and animated by zeal and courage, have gained you the love and confidence of your grateful countrymen; and they look to you, who are EXPERIENCED VETERANS, ‖ and truſt that you will ſtill be the GUARDIANS OF AMERICA. As I have the honour to be an American, and one among the *Free Millions* who are defended by your ‖ valour, I would pay the tribute of thanks, and expreſs my gratitude, while I ſolicit you to continue in your preſent honourable and important ſtation. ‖ I doubt not America will always find enough of her ſons ready to flock to her Standard and ſupport her freedom; but experience proves that *experienced* ſoldiers are more capable of performing the duties of the camp, and better qualified to face the enemy, than others; and therefore every friend to America will be deſirous that moſt of the Gentlemen who compoſe the preſent army ‖ may continue in the ſervice of their country until "LIBERTY, PEACE and SAFETY," are eſtabliſhed. ‖ Altho' your private concerns may call for your aſſiſtance at home, yet the voice of your country is ſtill louder, and it is painful to heroic minds to quit the ‖ field when LIBERTY (8) calls! and the voice of INJURED MILLIONS cries *to Arms! to Arms!*---Never was a cauſe more important or precious than that which you are engaged in; not only your wives, your children and diſtant poſterity, but humanity at large, the world of mankind, are intereſted in it; for if tyranny ſhould prevail in this great country, we may expect LIBERTY will expire through the world. (8) Therefore, more human glory and happineſs may depend upon your ‖ exertions than ever yet depended upon any of the ſons of men! He that is a ſoldier in defence of ſuch a cauſe, (8) needs no title; his poſt is a poſt of honour---and although not an emperor, yet he ſhall wear a crown---of glory---and bleſſed will be his memory! ‖

The ſavage and brutal barbarity of our enemies in (9) burning Falmouth, is a full demonſtration that there is not the leaſt remains of virtue, wiſdom or humanity in the Britiſh court (8) and that they are fully determined, with fire and ſword, to butcher and deſtroy, beggar and enſlave the whole American people. (8) Therefore we expect ſoon to break off all kind of connection with Britain, and form into a GRAND REPUBLIC of the AMERICAN UNITED COLONIES, (10) which will by the bleſſing of heaven, ſoon work out our ſalvation, and perpetuate the liberties, increaſe the wealth, the power and the glory of this Weſtern world.—Notwithſtanding the many difficulties we have to encounter, and the rage of our mercileſs enemies, ◊ we have a glorious proſpect before us---big with every thing good and great.---The further we enter into the field of independence, (10) our proſpect will expand and brighten, and a COMPLEAT REPUBLIC will ſoon compleat our happineſs. (10) "Blindneſs ſeems to have happened to Britain, that the fulneſs of America might come in;"---and we have every encouragement to "ſtand faſt in the liberties (11) wherewith heaven has made us free." Perſevere, ye GUARDIANS ‖ OF LIBERTY! may ſucceſs be your conſtant attendant, until the enemies of freedom are no more (8) and all future generations, as they ſucceſſively tread the ſtage of time, and taſte the JOYS OF LIBERTY, will riſe up and call YOU bleſſed. ‖

A FREEMAN.

WHEREAS the Committee of Correſpondence for this town have informed me, that ſome ſuſpicions have been conceived of me, reſpecting my principles and conduct in regard to our public affairs; and in particular concerning my conduct when I was Repreſentative for this town at the General Court held in Boſton in May, A. D. 1773; that I then acted in oppoſition to the meaſures purſued for the defence of our common (12) *rights and privileges, in that I voted againſt the petition* (13) *and remonſtrance to the King for the removal of the then Governor, Hutchinſon.* (14) *Now, impreſſed with a ſenſe of my duty to myſelf and the public, I ſincerely declare, that altho' at the time above referred to and for ſome time before then,* (12) *I had conceived too good an opinion of that arch traitor to his country, T. Hutchinſon,* (14) *and for want of a thorough knowledge of my duty at that time, I inconſiderately oppoſed the abovesaid petition and remonſtrance,* (13) *and thereby juſtly incurred the diſpleaſure of my conſtituents, and that by any thing whereby I have given any perſons reaſon to ſuſpect me to be unfriendly to my country, I have ſo far deſervedly forfeited their good eſteem. Yet to do juſtice to myſelf, I muſt declare, that although I have committed errors, and been liable to miſtakes in the little part I have been called to act,* (12) *I have ever been a cordial friend to the liberties* (11) *and true intereſt of America, ſo far as I underſtand it, and ever have conformed myſelf to the advice and direction of our ſeveral Congreſſes,* (a) *and am determined for the future to unite according to my abilities in the defence of our common* (11) *rights & privileges.*

Williams-Town, Oct. 24, 1775. DAVID NOBLE.

THE Committee of Correſpondence being convened on the 26th of October, 1775, the abovenamed David Noble voluntarily preſented the above declaration, which being examined and accepted by the committee, was preſented to the town in a public town-meeting, for concurrence, which being twice read, was put to vote, whether the ſame be ſatisfactory to the town? paſſed in the affirmative.

Atteſt. ISAAC STRATTON, *Clerk of the Committee.*

Meſſrs. Printers, Pleaſe to give the following a place in your next.

The Female Man.

WHEREAS complaint upon oath made by Capt. Ewan Jones, to the Committee of Inſpection for the town of Salem, in the colony of New-Hampſhire, againſt one Jonathan Tenny of Salem in the colony aforeſaid, for moleſting him in the open highway (Jones being ſick ſome time before, not able to defend himſelf) who did then and there beat and very much abuſe the ſaid Jones; when part of the committee being together the ſaid Tenny appeared, gave the ſaid Jones a challenge to ſettle the matter, either by fair means or foul; at the ſame time forewarned the ſaid Jones of coming within three feet of him on peril of his life, for he ſaid, perhaps I carry weapons with me to defend myſelf; one of the committee aſked him what he meant by what he ſaid; the anſwer he gave was, that he forbid any man's coming within three feet of him, on peril of their lives; repeated it three times, and called the committee for evidence, that he had warned all perſons not to come within the above limits. In a few days after a meeting of the committee was called to hear the above complaint; the ſaid Jonathan Tenny was notified to appear to anſwer it, (the complaint) but he refuſed to appear: It was therefore unanimouſly voted, that his contempt be publiſhed in the Cambridge gazette, together with his inticing the ‖ ſoldiers to diſobey their officers; which we looked upon to be inimical to the country, under the preſent circumſtances; we therefore leave the above to the conſideration of the judicious and impartial to judge for themſelves, whether he be a friend to his country or not.

By order of the committee, JOSEPH WRIGHT, *Chairman.*

N. B. "*The aboveſaid Tenny on the 27th of September, 1774, "was delivered of a falſe conception, in the preſence of about 300 "perſons; it is ſaid that in 24 hours after he proved pregnant with "another of the ſame kind; it appears by the above publication that "he has not been delivered the ſecond time.*"---*taken from the Eſſex Journal.* see pa. 859.

TAKEN up and ſtrayed, by Deacon Timothy Winn of Woburn, a dark ſorrel or cheſnut colour'd MARE, ſo called, ſuppoſed to be about 11 or 12 years old, about 15 hands high, a pacer, three white feet, and a white face.

540, & Crisis, pa. 740, &c. & list of Grievances, pa. 971. (5) See index, under Army British, & Army of the United Col.s
— See indexes, under men of war. (6) see pa. 841. (7) see indexes under Washington, & Lee. (8) See list of Grievances,
pa. 971. (9) see pa. 825, 1003. (10) See declaration of independence, pa. 971.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.

By authentic intelligence from London, by the laſt veſſel, we learn that the Petition to the King, which was ſent from the Congreſs by Mr. R. Penn, was ſent to the Secretary of State for America, and on the firſt of September, the firſt moment that was permitted, the original was preſented to him, which his Lordſhip promiſed to deliver to his M-jeſty.

His Lordſhip was preſſed to obtain an anſwer, but thoſe that preſented it were told, "That as His Majeſty did not receive it on the Throne, no anſwer would be given." Ordered to be publiſhed.

Extract from Min. CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'y.

The following are the Articles of Capitulation agreed upon at the ſurrender of Chamblee.

1. The officers and men not to be made priſoners, but to march, unmoleſted, with their arms, accoutrements, twenty-four rounds of ammunition each, drums beating, colours flying, and proviſion carts ſufficient to paſs by the ſhorteſt road to Montreal, or any other place in the province of Quebec, at the option of the Hon. Major Stopford, the commanding officer. 2. Officers and men to be allowed their baggage. 3. The men not to be drafted from their regiment. 4. Women and children to be permitted to go with the regiment, and their effects, unmoleſted. 5. The ammunition and ſtores of all kinds remaining in the garriſon, to be given up. 6. Hoſtages to be given on both ſides, for the faithful performance of the above articles, and then to be exchanged.

Anſwer to the above Articles by Major Brown.

1. The garriſon, officers and men, to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war. 2. In caſe the garriſon ſurrenders priſoners of war, to have all their baggage, agreeable to their deſire. 3. It never was the intention of any officer, intruſted with the command of a party, now beſieging your fort, to take the advantage of ſtripping the garriſon after a ſolemn engagement entered into by both parties, and conſequently your fears on that head are groundleſs. 4. The women and children ſhall be permitted to go with the reſt of the garriſon, and take their effects, provided the garriſon ſurrender as aforeſaid. 5. The ammunition and ſtores, &c. of all kinds to be delivered up upon the faith and honour of the commanding officer.

In reply to Major Brown's anſwer to the Hon. Major Stopford's propoſals, in regard to the ſurrender of Fort Chamblee, Major Stopford having conſidered Major Brown's articles, agrees to the ſame, although he could wiſh the firſt might have been as he propoſed.

Major Stopford, relying in every article, on Major Brown's honour, will give him up the fort any hour to-morrow morning.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16.

Extract of a Letter from Gen. Montgomery to his friend in this city.

"*I have the pleaſure to inform you that St. John's ſurrendered yeſterday (Nov. 2d) We take poſſeſſion to-day, and to-morrow his Majeſty's troops ſet off for Connecticut, near 610 men, including ſeveral of the Nobleſſe. I ſhall not loſe a moment in making preparations to proceed to Montreal, with a fine train of field artillery, which I have ventured to borrow from his Majeſty for the occaſion.*"

A gentleman in the army at St. John's writes to his friend in New-York, as follows: "I moſt ſincerely congratulate you on the taking St. John's, which in my opinion will be a moſt fatal ſtab to the helliſh machinations of the foes to freedom, as it will facilitate the reduction of Canada, and ſecure the Canadians in our favour.—We have taken in the fort a conſiderable quantity of military ſtores, among which are 17 pieces of excellent Braſs Artillery, 2 of them 24 pounders, the reſt Field Pieces; two Royal Howitzers; ſeveral Mortars, Coborns, and a conſiderable number of Iron Cannon.—There were in the garriſon, about 500 Regular troops, the reſt were compoſed of Canadian Volunteers, among which are many of their Nobleſſe, who I believe are (from their appearance) on the ſtool of Repentance."

HARTFORD, November 20.

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank, dated Camp before St. John's, Nov. 1, 1775.

"*Col. Allen's misfortune happened by reaſon of his not being joined, as was agreed, by 400 men, which undoubtedly would have enabled him to have ſtood the party that attacked him, they being only 300 ſtrong.—Col. Allen withſtood them an hour and a quarter, with only about 40 men—at firſt he had 40 men, excluſive of 70 Canadians. When the party from Montreal was marching down to give Col. Allen battle, he retreated to an advantageous ſpot of ground, where he made a ſtand, and ſaw a party of the enemy filing off to ſurround him; whereupon he ſent off about half his men, under the command of Capt. Youngs, to annoy them; but neither Youngs nor any of his party fired a ſingle gun, for reaſons beſt known to themſelves, and Allen was left with about 35 men, as moſt of the Canadians left him on the firſt fire from the enemy. Allen had but one man killed in the ſkirmiſh---17 of the enemy were killed, among whom are Maj. Cardon, who commanded the party, and ſeveral principal tory merchants of Montreal. Several Canadians were taken priſoners with Col. Allen, whom the regular officers ſaid they would put to death; on which Allen ſtepped up, opened his breaſt, and ſaid the Canadians were not to blame; that he brought them there, and if any body muſt be murdered, let it be him. This got him great credit with all the officers at Montreal, and Gen. Carlton himſelf ſaid, it was a pity a man of Allen's ſpirit ſhould be engaged in ſo bad a cauſe, as* HE *calls it. Col. Allen is priſoner on board the Gaſpee brig before Montreal. Gen. Schuyler has offered to give up any officer he has, in exchange for him, but has not as yet receiv'd an anſwer.*"

A letter from the continental army at St. John's, ſays, "During the whole ſiege of St. John's our army has had I think, but 9 men killed, and 4 or 5 wounded. Their preſervation has been almoſt miraculous. More hoſpitable people (than the Canadians) I never ſaw; you cannot enter into a peaſant's houſe, at any time, but they immediately ſet a loaf of bread and a pan of milk before you."

CAMBRIDGE, November 24.

The following Addreſs, from the General Officers, has been communicated to the Soldiery of the grand Continental Army.

THE Generals flatter themſelves, that the new Eſtabliſhment of the Army will be not leſs agreeable to the men in general, than it is calculated for action and economy; that they ſhall find in them the ſame forwardneſs and zeal to continue in the ſervice of their country at this critical juncture, which they demonſtrated when they were firſt called out. It gives them great concern that the circumſtances of the continent renders it abſolutely neceſſary to lay aſide ſo many deſerving officers and worthy citizens; but the vaſt expence attending the maintenance of ſo many regiments, might have diſabled the continent from perſevering in it's reſolution of defending their liberties, if the conteſt ſhould be of any continuance. With this view therefore, the regiments have been reduced from thirty-eight, to twenty-ſix. No prejudice or partiality has had place in the appointment of the officers. Thoſe who have appeared the beſt qualified to perform all the duties, and undergo all the fatigues of a military life, have been choſe. In the formation of a new army, though courage, integrity and zeal for their country are requiſites, they are not ſufficient alone. A tolerable conſtitution, a certain degree of bodily vigor and activity of mind, muſt be joined to theſe qualities. Men ſubject to bodily complaints, or who are poſſeſſed of a vivacity of diſpoſition, though brave, and in all other reſpects unexceptionable, are totally unfit. The preſent campaign (far from a hard one, furniſhes many inſtances of this truth: For it is notorious, that a very conſiderable number of the officers have, from a puny habit of body, found themſelves incapable of fulfilling the duty of their ſtation, that they have from time to time been obliged to abſent themſelves from their poſt, and that conſequently the duty has fallen very heavily upon thoſe who remained. Theſe conſiderations alone have weighed in the preſent ſelection of the officers. The affairs of *America* have now (thanks to the almighty GOD) a moſt promiſing aſpect. The miniſterial army, with three of their moſt eſteemed Generals at their head, have been able to effect nothing. Inſtead of over-running and ravaging the continent from North to South, as they boaſted they would do, they find themſelves ignominiouſly cooped up within the walls of a ſingle town (and even that they poſſeſſed themſelves of by treachery) ſuffering all the diſtreſſes of a ſiege. Inſtead of the defection of any of the provinces, which the Miniſtry pledg'd themſelves to the deluded people of *England* would be the caſe; the union grows ſtronger every day. *Georgia* has acceded to the general aſſociation; *Nova-Scotia* is manifeſtly well affected to the ſame cauſe; and *Canada*, from whence your tyrants propos'd to pour forth whole hoſts for your deſtruction, keeps pace with, if not ſurpaſſes the *Engliſh* colonies themſelves, in zeal and ardour for the common rights of *America*. Conſidering therefore, all theſe happy circumſtances ſo much tranſcending our moſt ſanguine hopes and expectations, it may be affirmed, that nothing but your backwardneſs and want of perſeverance can open the leaſt proſpect of ſucceſs to your enemies. The cauſe of liberty is undoubtedly the cauſe of all; but if any diſtinction is to be made, the four *New-England* provinces are more immediately concerned than the reſt. You are the chief object of miniſterial hatred and vengeance. You therefore are more nearly intereſted to ſtand forth. There is the greateſt reaſon to think that if the Southern colonies were baſe enough to bargain with theſe tyrants, they might by ſacrificing you, make what terms they pleaſe for themſelves:---It has been indirectly propoſed to them, but they have magnanimouſly rejected all ideas of ſuch diſtinction,---they have determined to ſtand and fall with you,---and on theſe principles have taxed themſelves moſt heavily for the eſtabliſhment of an army, equal to the purpoſes of the general defence:---but as you were more immediately attacked, as this is the ſcene of action; but above all, as they have ever placed the greateſt confidence in your zeal and valour, they did not think it neceſſary to raiſe any bodies in the other provinces for this particular ſervice, which more naturally fell to your lot.---Had they ſuppoſed it poſſible that you could be backward or luke-warm, they poſſibly would have looked out for other means of defence;---but as they never entertained a thought ſo diſhonourable to the character of *New-England* men, no ſuch preparation is made.

We will ſuppoſe for an inſtance, that a conſiderable or greater part of you ſhould withdraw yourſelves from the ſervice at this criſis, when victory is as it where in your hands, and only waits for your graſping. We will ſuppoſe that the poſt we at preſent occupy, fortified and ſecured by ſuch infinite labour, ſhould be abandoned in conſequence of your deſertion; would it ſit eaſy upon your conſciences when your villages are plundered and burnt, your wives and children abuſed or groſsly treated, and your whole provinces laid waſte with fire and ſword. Would it ſit eaſy on your conſciences, we demand to reflect, that theſe calamities can be only imputed to your want of conſtancy and perſeverance.---But to deſcend from the greater obligation you ſtand in towards your country, it may be ſaid, that the eaſe and affluence of your circumſtances as ſoldiers, might alone prompt you to remain. Never were ſoldiers whoſe duty has been ſo light, never were ſoldiers whoſe pay and proviſion has been ſo abundant and ample. In fact, your intereſt and comfort have been ſo carefully conſulted, even to the loweſt article, by the Continental Congreſs, that there is ſome reaſon to dread, that the enemies to *New-England*'s reputation may hereafter ſay, it was not principle that ſaved them, but that they were bribed into the preſervation of their liberties.

To conclude, ſoldiers; concerns of the laſt importance to you depend on the part you now take; your reputation and property, your ſafety, your very exiſtence is at ſtake. If you withdraw yourſelves from the ſervice, thoſe inſtruments of miniſterial villainy will be at liberty to ſtalk at large, to ſatiate and glut their brutality, avarice and cruelty, and the name of a *New-England* man, now ſo reſpectable in the world, become equally contemptible and odious; who with the certain means of defence in their hands rather than undergo a few fatigues of war, could patiently ſee themſelves robbed of every thing that men hold moſt dear; but if you firmly adhere to the righteous ſtandard under which you are arranged, not only your characters will have the higheſt rank amongſt the nations of the earth, but your rights and liberties will be ſecured againſt the attempts of tyranny, to the lateſt poſterity.

Advices were received, a few days ago, from Col. Arnold, by which we learn, that he had entered the country of Canada, and met with a friendly reception from the inhabitants; and that there was the faireſt proſpect of his being very ſoon in quiet poſſeſſion of Quebec.

The General Aſſembly of Rhode-Iſland have paſſed an act for ſequeſtering the eſtates of Tho. Hutchinſon, Eſq; late Governor of this colony, Gilbert Deblois, Dr. Tho. Moffat, Sam. Sewall, Geo. Rome, Jah eel and Benj. Brenton, and ſeveral other eſtates in that colony, the owners of which are avowed enemies to the liberties of America.

We are informed, that, in the late ſkirmiſh at Longueil, between Gov. Carlton and Col. Warner, the loſs of the former was 25 killed, and 50 wounded; the latter did not ſuſtain the leaſt injury.

Laſt Thurſday the noted Dr. Church, ſometime ſince detected in attempting to carry on a traiterous correſpondence with the miniſterial rebels in Boſton, was carried from this town, under a ſtrong guard, and conducted to the interior part of the country.

On the 8th inſtant the Rev. Mr. THOMAS LANCASTER was ordained Paſtor of the 2d church in Scarborough, in the county of Cumberland. The ſeveral parts of the ſolemnity were performed by the Reverend Meſſrs. Thomſon of Gorham, Chandler of Rowley, Brown of Falmouth, Clark of Cape-Elizabeth, and Tompſon of Pierſontown. Mr. Lancaſter's call was unanimous.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, and to be ſold, wholeſale and retail, by S. and E. HALL, in Cambridge; B. EDES, in Watertown; and I. THOMAS, in Worceſter,---The

North-American's Almanack,

For 1776.

By SAMUEL STEARNS, Student in Phyſic and Aſtronomy.

Cambridge, 22d November, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no ranging Timber will be took in after Saturday, 2d December.

By order of the Quarter-Maſter-General,

THO. MACHIN.

N. B. Boards, Joiſt and Shingles are ſtill much wanted.

TAKEN out of the paſture of the Rev'd Mr. Thatcher of Malden, in the night of the 5th inſt. a HORSE, of a dark brown colour, his mane and tail black, and ſomething long, paces and trots, and carries himſelf well; he has uncommon flat hoofs, very ſtocky built, but not tall, about 11 years old.---Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe, and give information to the Rev. Mr. Thatcher of Malden, or to me the ſubſcriber, ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their trouble.

Newbury-Port, Nov. 14, 1775. BULKELEY EMERSON.

TAKEN up at Cambridge, July 10, 1775, a dark ſorrel MARE, 13 hands and a half high, ſhe will trot and pace very well, needs very little of whip or ſpur. The owner ſhall have her upon reaſonable terms, by applying to me the ſubſcriber. ABS. RUSSELL.

Continental Hoſpital, at Roxbury, Nov. 16, 1775.

TAKEN up in Natick, November 13, 1775, a cheſtnut colour'd MARE, about 4 or 5 years old, with a ſtar in her forehead, a long tail and mane, ſhod before, ſomething lame with one hind foot, trots and paces very well. Any perſon that has loſt ſaid Mare may have her again, by applying to DANIEL STRATTON, Innholder in Natick, and paying charges.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Lechmere's point, the beginning of this month, a handſome well ſet cheſtnut colour'd MARE, about 14 hands high, about 10 years old, a white ſpot in her face, a ſmall ſpot on her noſe, her mane and tail darker than her body, paces well, and of high courage. Any perſon that ſhall take up ſaid mare, and return her to the ſubſcriber, at Fort No. 2, in Cambridge, or give information where ſhe may be had, ſhall have three dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by me, REUBEN PARTRIDGE.

Fort No. 2, at Cambridge, Nov. 17, 1775.

STRAYED from Cambridge, about a fortnight ago, one yoke of OXEN, good beef cattle; one of them black, with ſome white on the end of his tail; the other black and white, ſomething ſhort legged. Whoever takes them up, and will ſend word to Peter Phillips, Eſq; commiſſary of the Rhode-Iſland troops, where they may be be found, ſhall be well rewarded, and be paid all neceſſary charges.

Nov. 24, 1775. NATH'L MANCHESTER.

STRAYED from Winter-Hill, laſt Monday night, two STEERS, 3 years old laſt Spring; one of them black, with a white face; the other red, with a white face, and a white line upon his back; both of them has a half crop upon each ear. Whoever takes them up, and will ſend them to Mr. Waitt, innholder in Malden, or ſend word there where they may be found, ſhall have two dollars reward, or one dollar for either of them, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

Nov. 20. 1775. JEFFRY THISSEL, of Beverly.

STRAYED out of the incloſure of Mr. Jeremiah Parker, Innholder in Roxbury, a ſorrel MARE, with iron fetters on, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, long tail and mane, a natural pacer, but trots ſome, no ſhoes behind, a little hip'd, gant, ſlim built, and high courag'd creature; was ſeen the 26th of November inſtant, at evening, at ſaid Parker's horſe ſhed, with her fetters on. Whoever ſhall take up and convey ſaid Mare to ſaid Parker, or to David Hoit in Deerfield, where ſaid Mare belongs, ſhall have three dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by me, CORNELIUS JONES.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Cambridge, on the 12th inſtant, a black MARE, about 14 hands high, with a cut mane and tail, her hind feet white, about 9 years old, and trots well. Whoever can give any intelligence of ſaid Mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have all charges paid, by

Cambridge, Nov. 23, 1775. MICHAEL APPLEBEE.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Luther Topliff, of Col. Sargent's regiment, on or about the 1ſt of November, a white MARE, better than 15 hands high, about 12 or 15 years old, branded V upon the left ſhoulder. Whoever will bring ſaid Mare to me at Inman's, in Cambridge, ſhall be well rewarded by me, LUTHER TOPLIFF.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Proſpect-Hill, the 9th inſtant, a black HORSE, about 13 and half hands high, about 7 or 8 years old, ſeveral ſaddle ſpots on his back, one hind foot white, ſhod all round, trots and paces both, but inclines chiefly to pace. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe, and return him to my quarters at Proſpect Hill, or to my houſe in Roxbury, ſhall receive a handſome reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by

Camp Proſpect Hill Nov 18. MOSES DRAPER, Capt.

STOLEN laſt evening, from Mr. Porter's door, tavern-keeper in Medford, a dark roan HORSE, about 14 hands and a half high, paces and trots, hipped the near ſide, about 9 years old, branded with W on the near ſhoulder, lately ſhod before and behind; he had on an oldiſh black ſaddle, with a check ſaddle cloth and no crupper, and a bridle almoſt new. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſends him to Lt. Joſeph Allyn Wright, of Col. Webb's regiment, at Temple's farm near Winter-Hill, ſhall have two dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by me.

JOSEPH ALLYN WRIGHT.

---STOP THIEF.---

STOLEN out of the barn of Capt. Caleb Dodge of Beverly, in the night of the 21ſt inſtant, a HORSE, belonging to Joſiah Batchelder, jun. he is about 14 hands high, a bright bay, mane hog'd, but wants to be new cut, a white ſtreak in his face, a white ſpot on each ſide of his back where he has been galled with a ſaddle, a black ſpot on one of his buttocks, he is about 7 years old, paces and trots well; alſo ſtolen at the ſame place and time, about one hundred and a quarter of brown SUGAR, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by an Iriſhman, who was in the barn the day before. Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe, Sugar or Thief, and return either of them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have two dollars reward & all neceſſary charges paid by me the ſubſcriber at Beverly.

November 22, 1775. JOSIAH BATCHELDER.

P. S. There was an axe left in ſaid barn.

ALL perſons having any demands on the eſtate of John Cobb, of Union, late of Taunton, deceaſed, are deſired to apply to Ebenezer Child of Union, in Connecticut, Adminiſtrator to ſaid eſtate, for ſettlement; likewiſe all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate to make ſpeedy payment.

Union, Nov. 13, 1775.

(1) see the petition, pa. 791. ◊ see index, under Congress Continental. (2) see Index, under Canada. v see indexes, under Army British. ♀ see index, under Army of the United Colonies. // see pa. 838.) see List of Grievances, pa. 971. x see indexes, under Towns Countys, resolves, Assembly Congress Continental, & Provincial resolves petitions, rising of the Country, & Army of the United Colonies &c. (3) Clinton, Howe, & Burgoyne. (4) see index, under Town Boston. (5) see pa. 70. (6) see the association pa. 60. (7) see index under Canada. (8) As the restraining Acts see pa. 721. (9) see pa. 869.

(10) see American rights, pa. 1089. 1228. (11) see indexes, under Hutchinson. (12) see index, under Moffat. (13) see index, under Roome. (14) An addresser, & Protester, see index, under those heads. (15) see index, under Church Benj.ª (16) see pa. 838. 859.

L O N D O N, September 5.

Extract of a letter from General Burgoyne to a Noble Lord, dated Boſton, June 25.

"BOSTON is a peninſula, joined to the main land only by a narrow Neck, which on the firſt troubles General Gage fortified; arms of the ſea, and the harbour ſurround the reſt on the other ſide, one of theſe arms to the north is Charleſtown, or rather *was*, for it is now rubbiſh, and over it a large hill, which is alſo (like Boſton) a peninſula; to the ſouth of the town is a ſtill larger ſcope of ground, containing three hills, joining alſo to the main by a tongue of land, and called Dorcheſter Neck; the heights as above deſcribed, both north and ſouth (in the ſoldier's phraſe) command the town, that is, give an opportunity of erecting batteries above any that you can make againſt them, and conſequently are much more advantageous: It was abſolutely neceſſary we ſhould make ourſelves maſters of theſe heights, and we propoſed to begin with Dorcheſter, becauſe from particular ſituation of batteries and ſhipping (too long to deſcribe, and unintelligible to you if I did) it would evidently be effected without any conſiderable loſs; every thing was accordingly diſpoſed, my two collegues and myſelf (who, by the bye, have never differed in one jot of military ſentiment) had, in concert with Gen. Gage, formed the plan; Howe was to land the tranſports on the point, Clinton in the center, and I was to cannonade from the cauſeway or the neck, each to take advantage of circumſtances: The operations muſt have been very eaſy; this was to have been executed on the 18th. On the 17th, at dawn of day, we found the enemy had puſhed intrenchments with great diligence during the night, on the heights of Charleſtown, and we evidently *ſaw* that every hour gave them *freſh ſtrength*; it therefore became neceſſary to alter our plan, and attack on that ſide. Howe, as ſecond in command, was detached with about two thouſand men, and landed on the outward ſide of the peninſula, covered with ſhipping, without oppoſition; he was to advance from thence up the hill which was over Charles-Town, where the ſtrength of the enemy lay; he had under him Brigadier-General Pigot; Clinton and myſelf took our ſtand, (for we had not any fixed poſt) in a large battery directly oppoſite to Charleſtown, and commanded it, and alſo reaching the heights above it, and thereby facilitating Howe's attack. Howe's diſpoſition was exceeding ſoldier-like, in my opinion it was perfect. As his firſt arm advanced up the hill, they met with a thouſand impediments from ſtrong fences, and were much expoſed. They were alſo exceedingly hurt by muſquetry from Charleſtown, though Clinton and I did not perceive it till Howe ſent us word by a boat, and deſired us to ſet fire to the town, which was immediately done; we threw a parcel of ſhells, and the whole was inſtantly in flames; our battery afterwards kept an inceſſant fire on the heights; it was ſeconded by a number of frigates, floating batteries, and one ſhip of the line: And now enſued one of the greateſt ſcenes of war that can be conceived; if we look to the height, Howe's corps aſcending the hill in the face of entrenchments, and in a very diſadvantageous ground, was much engaged; to the left the enemy pouring in freſh troops, by thouſands, over the land, and in the arm of the ſea our ſhips and floating batteries cannonading them; ſtrait before us a large and a noble town in one great blaze; the church ſteeples being of timber, were great pyramids of fire above the reſt; behind us the church ſteeples and heights of our own camp, covered with ſpectators of the reſt of our army which was engaged; the hills round the country covered with ſpectators, the enemy all in anxious ſuſpence; the roar of cannon, mortars, and muſquetry, the cruſh of churches, ſhips upon the ſtocks, and whole ſtreets falling together in ruins to fill the ear; the ſtorm of the redoubts with the objects above deſcribed to fill the eye, and the reflection that perhaps a defeat was a final loſs to the Britiſh Empire in America, to fill the mind, made the whole a picture and a complication of horror and importance beyond any thing that ever came to my lot to be witneſs to.

"I much lament Tom's * abſence---it was a ſight for a young ſoldier that the longeſt ſervice may not furniſh again, and had he been with me he would likewiſe have been out of danger, for except two cannon balls that went an hundred yards over our heads, we were not in any part of the direction of the enemy's ſhot. A moment of the day was critical, Howe's left were ſtaggered, two battalions had been ſent to reinforce them, but we perceived them on the beach ſeeming in embarraſſment what way to march; Clinton, then next for buſineſs, took the part without waiting for orders, to throw himſelf into a boat to head them; he arrived in time to be of ſervice, the day ended with glory, and the ſucceſs was moſt important conſidering the aſcendancy it gave the regular troops; but the loſs was uncommon in Officers for the numbers engaged. *see pa. 818.*

"Howe was untouched, but his Aid-de-Camp, Sherwin, was killed; Jordan, a friend of How's (who came *en gage le de cœur*, to ſee the campaign, a Ship-mate of ours on board the Cerberus, and who acted as Aid-de-Camp) is badly wounded; Pigot was unhurt, but he behaved like a Hero. You will ſee the liſt of the loſs; Poor Col. Abercrombie, who commanded the Grenadiers, died yeſterday of his wounds; Capt. Addiſon, our poor old friend, who arrived but the day before, and was to have dined with me on the day of the action, was alſo killed; his ſon was upon the field at the ſame time. Major Mitchell is but very ſlightly hurt; he is out already; young Chetwynd's wound is alſo ſlight; Lord Percey's regiment has ſuffered the moſt, and behaved the beſt; his Lordſhip himſelf was not in the action:---Lord Roden behaved to a charm; his name is eſtabliſhed for life."

* *His nephew, the Hon. Thomas Stanley, Eſq; (and brother to Lord Stanley) who is gone a Volunteer to Boſton, in his Majeſty's ſervice.*

Two or three dozen of

Genuine Turlington's BALSAM of LIFE,

to be ſold, Inquire of the Printers hereof.

DESERTED from the ſubſcriber, on the firſt inſtant, a Negro man, named Cicero, a ſtrait-limb'd, likely fellow, about twenty-one years of age; had on when he went away, a light-coloured ratteen jacket, lined with ſtriped homeſpun, a pair of ſheepſkin breeches, a check woolen ſhirt, a pair of light mixed worſted ſtockings, ribb'd, a beaver hat, and a pair of half boots; and alſo took with him a blue ſurtout coat, with white metal buttons.---I do therefore hereby promiſe a reward of ten dollars to any perſon who will apprehend the ſaid Negro, and ſecure him in any Gaol within any of the United Colonies, to be paid upon receiving information thereof; and will further pay all neceſſary expence attending the ſame.

JONATHAN BOWMAN.

Pownalborough, Nov. 6, 1775.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed that, as he went off in company with a rifle-man, he intended to join the army.

BENJAMIN FRENCH, jun.

Of Dunſtable, in New-Hampſhire,

INFORMS thoſe that take the News-Papers of him that the ſix months he agreed to ride with the ſaid papers will expire the 23d inſtant; he likewiſe informs them he is obliged to make payment to the printers weekly; therefore he earneſtly intreats that his cuſtomers would not fail to pay their reſpective balances before or at the 23d inſtant, and not oblige him to dun repeatedly, as he is at preſent in want of the money. Thoſe that live off the poſt road, are deſired to pay their reſpective balances to the perſons that their papers are left with, within the abovementioned time.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Subſcriber, in Salem, laſt Thurſday morning, a ſmall red HORSE, with a roan ſwaggle tail, and a white ſtar in his face. Whoever will return the ſaid horſe to the Subſcriber, or leave him with the Printers hereof, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS reward, and be paid all neceſſary charges.

JOSEPH HILLER.

WHEREAS a meeting of the proprietors of the townſhip of Leiceſter, on Otter-Creek, ſtands adjourned unto the firſt Wedneſday in January next, at 9 of the clock in the morning, at the houſe of Nathaniel Child, Eſq; of Woodſtock, in the county of Windham, for the ſale of all ſuch proprietor's rights (or ſuch part thereof) as ſhall then be delinquent in the payment of taxes heretofore granted by ſaid propriety, which taxes are ordered to be paid to Mr. Iſaac Stone, of ſaid Woodſtock, collector, or to Capt. Eliſha Child, treaſurer.

Woodſtock, Nov. 4, 1775. ELISHA CHILD, Prop. Clk.

To be SOLD cheap, by

JOSEPH HOVEY, Innholder in Danvers;

A Quantity of Chocolate and Shells, Coffee, Rhode-Iſland Cheeſe, new Flour, Weſt-India Rum, Paper, Candles.--- Caſh given for all ſorts of homeſpun Cloth, Mittens, and Oats.

Said Hovey has to ſell, at his ſhop near the ſign of the Anchor in Cambridge,---Chocolate per box or pound, and ſundry other articles cheap for caſh.

ALL perſons having any demands on the eſtate of Lieut. Nehemiah Wymen, of Woborn, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts to Abel Wyman of ſaid Woborn, and all who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to pay their reſpective debts to Abel Wyman aforeſaid, who is adminiſtrator to ſaid deceaſed's eſtate. 6w.

RAN away, 3d of September, from Samuel Sellon, formerly of Boſton, farrier, an apprentice boy named Iſaiah Foxon, with brown ſhort hair, about 18 years of age, a little round-ſhouldered, has loſt the firſt joint of the fore finger on the right hand. Whoever will take up ſaid runaway, and return him to his maſter, now living in Leiceſter, ſhall have one dollar reward.

SAMUEL SELLON.

Leiceſter, November 7, 1775.

DESERTED from Colonel Woodbridge's regiment, and Capt. Cowls's company, on the firſt inſtant, Martin Naſh, of Granby, about 25 years of age, a well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, had on a light cloth colour'd coat, and had with him a new ſoldier's coat, juſt drawn out of the ſtore, had dark ſhort hair, naturally goes neat and trim, and is a good friend to the tavern-keepers, carried away a long gun of Gen. Pomeroy's make, a cartridge box and good ſtock of ammunition belonging to the province. Whoever will take up ſaid deſerter and ſend or bring him to this camp, ſhall have two dollars reward and all neceſſary charges paid by me,

JOHN COWLS, Capt.

Camp near Proſpect-Hill, Nov. 15, 1775.

P. S. Said Naſh is like to be at Brattleborough, and I deſire the Selectmen or Committee of Correſpondence or Inſpection in any town wherever ſaid deſerter ſhall be found, to take care to ſend him forthwith, according to vote of congreſs. (a)

STRAYED or ſtolen, the 8th day of October laſt, from the ſubſcriber, a large yearling mare COLT, as big as a middling two-year old one, of a dark colour, almoſt black, trots all, with the picture of a Heart in her forehead, with a blaze from it; her mane gnawed or cut off. Whoever will take up ſaid colt and bring her to the owner, ſhall be handſomely rewarded for his trouble by me, JOHN HOWARD, of Worthington, in the county of Hampſhire. Said Howard lives near Col. Eager.

WANTED to hire, a journeyman BAKER. Any ſuch one, who can be well recommended, may have employ, by applying immediately to ISAAC SHERMAN of Dorcheſter.

RAN away from me the Subſcriber, 23d September laſt, a Negro man about 40 years of age, of a ſhort ſtature, a yellowiſh black, very artful in his turn, took away with him a blue jacket and breeches, check ſhirt, and one white holland ditto, a felt hat with large brims, and a great coat of a butter nut colour, and a pair mixt colour'd yarn ſtockings. Whoever will ſecure him ſo that I may have ſaid Negro again ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by me,

New-Haven, 16th Nov. 1775. ESTHER MORRIS.

TAKEN up, in Bradford, a red Mare, with a Star in her forehead, her left hind foot white, and white ſpots on each flank and under the ſaddle, paces and trots, her mane hangs on the left ſide. Whoever has loſt ſaid mare, may have her by applying to Obadiah Kimball, of ſaid Bradford, paying charges.

If Mr. Samuel Townſend, foreman of Mr. Perkins's pearl-aſh works, is out of the town of Boſton, he is deſired to make it known by a letter to Mr. Joſhua Brewſter, of Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire.

By Order of the Quarter-Maſter-General.

WANTED directly, for the uſe of the continental army, a number of TEAMS, to be employed in the camps, where they may have good encouragement and immediate employ, by applying to John Goddard, at his lodgings at Mr. Samuel Chandler's in Cambridge, or to Mr. Robert Champney's, Deputy-Waggon-Maſter in Roxbury. It is deſired that people would exert themſelves, as they value the ſafety of their country.

JOHN GODDARD, W. M. G.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all commiſſion officers, that ſuffered loſs of cloathing or armour, in the late engagement on Bunker-hill, that expect any allowance therefor, that they exhibit a fair account of ſuch loſſes, with proper vouchers to aſcertain the ſame, to the ſubſcribers, on the 2d day of the next meeting of the general court, that proper order may be taken thereon.

ABNER ELLIS, } Committee appointed
JOSIAH STONE, } to
EDW. RAWSON, } conſider the ſame.

Watertown, November 10, 1775.

LOST at Cambridge, on the 6th inſtant, between the College and the Bridge, by the ſubſcriber, a red leather Pocket-Book, with a ſteel lock to it, containing one bill of three pounds, one of five dollars, one of one pound, and one of ſix ſhillings, two piſtereens and ſix coppers. Any perſon who will deliver the ſame to Col. Theophilus Cotton, in Roxbury, or to the Printers hereof, ſhall have two dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by me,

EDMOND SNOW.

Roxbury, Nov. 8, 1775.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Subſcriber, at the camp in Roxbury, on the 18th of October, laſt, a cheſnut coloured HORSE, about 14 hands and an inch high, in thin fleſh, trots and paces, ſhod all round, a rowel of leather in his breaſt, 5 years old, has a ſcar on one of his hind legs, cauſed by fetters. ----Whoever will take up ſaid horſe, and return him to Capt. Ebenezer Crafts, at Roxbury, in Col. Learned's regiment, ſhall have one dollar reward, and neceſſary charges paid on the delivery of ſaid horſe.

JOHN BLUNT.

Winthrop, October 26, 1775.

Watertown, November 8, 1775.

To be ſold in this place,

By FRANCIS ABBOT,

Who propoſes leaving it in about ten days,

SUndry articles of Engliſh Goods, among which are the following, viz. Light pompadore, mixed and black broad cloths, ſhalloons, buttons and twiſt, camblets, calimancoes, crewels, durants, damaſcus, ſilverets, grazets, gauze, lawn, hour and half-hour glaſſes, looking glaſſes, hammers, women's hats, pad-locks, ſail-needles, crimſon knit patterns, men's ſagathees, black Mancheſter velvet, penniſtone, pewter platters and pint pots, ſewing ſilk, ivory combs, fans, tapes, flock-locks, men's caps, cap lace, kerſey, ſcarlet rattens, black ſerge, ſhoe and knee buckles, ſcupper nails, men's mittens and gloves, men's hats &c. &c. &c. &c.

——STOP a VILLAIN.——

A Young Man about 25 Years of Age, middling ſtature, ſhort blackiſh hair, he wore a dark cloth coat with a ſeam croſs the ſhoulders, a red jacket, and a brown camblet jacket, a pair of ſtript woolen trowſers, and white ticken breeches, a pair of clouded and a pair of grey ſtockings, all much worn, and a pair of ſilver ſhoe buckles; who ſaid his name was John Watſon, and belonged to Captain Capen's Company, in General Putnam's regiment, and that his father lived at Springfield in Connecticut; on the firſt inſtant ſtole a good gun, a jacket, a razor, and ſundry other articles, and ran away indebted to the ſubſcriber in the ſum of £. 2 8s. L. M. for boarding fourteen weeks and ſundry medicines adminiſtered. The ſaid perſon is a ſkilful in ſetting a razor, and can ſhave well. Whoever ſhall apprehend him and convey him to Mr. *James Morrill*, Merchant in Providence, Mr. *Iſaac Bradiſh*, under keeper of the Goal in Cambridge, or the Subſcriber in Natick, ſhall receive *Eight Dollars* reward, and all neceſſary charges.

ISAAC MORRILL.

Natick, November 3, 1775.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Cambridge Camp, on the 20th of laſt month, a mouſe colour'd MARE, about 13 hands and half high, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſome white ſpots on her wethers, about 6 years old, paces wholly.--- Whoever will take up ſaid Mare and return her to John Willis, in Col. Phinney's regiment, in Capt. John Rice's company, or to John Alger Milliken, at Scarborough, in the county of Cumberland, ſhall have two dollars reward and all neceſſary charges paid.

DESERTED or captivated, ſtrayed or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, Serjeant-Major of Col. Sargent's regiment, a ſorrel MARE, about 14 hands high, trots and paces well, has a light-colour'd mane and tail, a white ſtreak down her face, her larboard or left eye out. Whoever will return ſaid Mare to the ſubſcriber at Inman's houſe in Cambridge, ſhall receive a reaſonable reward and all neceſſary Charges paid by

ALDRICK WILEY.

Proſpect-Hill, November 8, 1775.

LOST by the ſubſcriber, a leather Pocket-Book, (red Morocco) ſomewhat defaced, containing about ſix pounds, chiefly in continental currency, a number of letters and other papers. Whoever finds the ſame, and will leave it with Mr. Davis, tavern-keeper, Mr. Edes, Printer, in Watertown, or at the Poſt-Office in Cambridge, ſhall receive three dollars reward.

DAVID TOWNSEND.

N. B. The above may be eaſily known, as it contains a number of letters directed to myſelf.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of a paſture near Roxbury meeting-houſe, on the night following the 12th inſtant, a light ſorrel HORSE, 14 hands high, 7 years old, natural pacer, ſteps large, long mane and tail ſomething whitiſh, a ſtrip in his face, his noſe all white and a little ſcurfy, ſome white ſpots occaſioned by the ſaddle, and ſundry marks of the collar on his breaſt and back, from his being wrought hard in the team, ſhod all round, and toe cork'd. Whoever will ſecure ſaid Horſe and convey him to me the ſubſcriber, or Lieut. Samuel Flower, of Col. Timothy Danielſon's regiment in Roxbury camp, or to Iſaiah Thomas, printer in Worceſter, ſhall have three dollars reward and all neceſſary charges paid by GEORGE M'INTIRE.

Weſt-Springfield, October 24, 1775.

TAKEN up laſt July, a cheſtnut colour'd MARE, about 13 and half hands high, her hind feet white, and ſome white ſpots on her back, about 8 years old, paces wholly.--- Enquire of Samuel Draper, at Sewal's point, in Capt. Timothy Cory's company.

TAKEN up by Thomas Nelſon of Lincoln, a light ſorrel MARE, 13 and half hands high, with a white face and ſome white ſpots, ſome pieces of ſhoes on her fore feet, and none on her hind. The owner may have her again paying charges.

DESERTED from Col. Brewer's regiment, and Capt. Harvey's company, one Simeon Smith of Greenfield, a joiner by trade, a thin ſpar'd fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, had on blue coat and black veſt, a metal button on his hat, black long hair, black eyes, his voice in the hermaphrodite faſhion, the maſculine rather predominant: Likewiſe one Matthias Smith, a ſmall ſmart fellow, a ſadler by trade, grey headed, has a younger look in his face, is apt to ſay I ſwear! I ſwear! and between his words will ſpit ſmart; had on a green coat, and an old red great coat; he is a right gameſter, although he wears ſomething of a ſober look: Likewiſe one John Daby, a long bump-ſhoulder'd fellow, a ſhoemaker by trade, drawls his words, and for comfortable ſays comfable, had a green coat, thick leather breeches, ſlim legs, loſt ſome of his fore teeth: Alſo one John Guilſon, a man well known in Sunderland, wears a watch, midling ſtature, a cooper by trade, has a black beard, wears a light colour'd coat and jacket, and has a ſurly look: Likewiſe his brother in law, Gideon Graves, about a midling ſtature, ſomewhat ſtocky, his looks, jeſtures and words generally crabbed, had a ſad red coat, a pale blue veſt, dark brown thickſet breeches, and had a large cutlaſs.--- They have been apt to make excuſes for their running away, and intimate they took a diſlike to one Eliphalet Haſtings, who was put in Enſign over them, and found much fault with the continental allowance. Whoever will take up ſaid deſerters and ſecure or bring them into the camp, ſhall have two dollars reward for each, and all neceſſary charges paid by me,

Proſpect-Hill, Nov. 8, 1775. MOSES HARVEY, Capt.

P. S. Said deſerters have been gone ſome time, and becauſe I expected they would return, I have omitted advertiſing them.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Brigdwater, laſt Saturday Night, a black Horſe, with a white face, 3 white feet, trots and paces. Whoever will return ſaid Horſe to Abijah Thayer, of ſaid Brigdwater, or give intelligence where he may be found, ſhall have a handſome reward, and all neceſſary charges paid.

TAKEN out of Mr. Ebenezer Bradiſh's houſe, in Cambridge, the day after the battle (b) of Lexington, a GUN that was taken from the regulars, marked No. 30. & 60 ſtand of arms. Whoever will bring ſaid gun to William Barker of Sudbury, or give him ſuch information that he may get it again, ſhall have ſix dollars reward, paid by me,

WILLIAM BARKER.

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x see index, under Burgoyne. + see List of Grievances, pa. 971. (1) see page 571. & pa. 573. x see Fight at Bunkerhill & Burning of Charlestown, pa. 754. { see index, under Army British.) see index, under Men of War. Howe, & Clinton. } see index, under Army of the United Colonies. (2) see List of killed, & pa. 818. & This Letter was wrote to Ld Stanley. Gen. Burgoyne denied his ever writing it; it is generally supposed he did, as to the substance of it. (a) see index, under Congress, &c. (b) see pa. 723.